

purchase land or houses, and may erect dwellings, warehouses and factories. The sites for the foreign settlements are to be selected and laid out by the competent Foreign Authorities, and will be managed by a Council, the constitution of which will be determined in the same way. British subjects will have full liberty to travel and trade in the interior of the country, and will be amenable in the settlements or elsewhere to such Municipal Police and other Regulations as may be agreed on by the authorities of the two countries.

Article V. gives British subjects the right to import into any Korean open port, from any foreign port or any Korean open port, all kinds of merchandise (excepting prohibited goods); and to export the same to any Korean open port, or to any foreign port. It provides for drawbacks on foreign goods, and the refund of duty on Korean produce when proved to have been conveyed to a Korean open port. All goods that have once paid the duty of the tariff may be transported to any Korean open port free of duty, or may be conveyed into the interior free of any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever. Tonnage dues are to be paid at the rate of 30 cents per ton, a single payment being good for four months; and the whole of the dues so collected are to be appropriated to the construction of lighthouses, beacons, etc., and to the improvement of the anchorage at, and the approaches to the open ports.

Article VI. relates to smuggling, at non-opened ports, the penalty being confiscation of the smuggled goods, as well as the forfeiture of twice their value.

Article VII. details the course to be followed in case of shipwreck, or when a British vessel is stranded on the Korean Coasts. All salvaged cargo or property is to be carefully protected, and the wants of the shipwrecked persons fully provided for.

Article VIII. relates to ships of war. They may visit any Korean port, may store supplies at the open ports, and may make surveys of the Coasts.

Article IX. sanctions the employment of Korean subjects by British subjects in any lawful capacity. Article X. is the favoured nation clause, and accedes to the British Government and subjects all privileges that have been or may hereafter be granted by the Korean Government to the Government or subjects of any other Power.

Article XI. provides for the revision of the treaty and tariff by mutual consent in ten years. Article XII. provides that any dispute as to the meaning of the treaty shall be determined by the English text.

The Regulations of Trade annexed to the treaty define the course of procedure in relation to the entrance and clearance of vessels; secondly, to the landing and shipping of cargo and the payment of duties; and thirdly, to the protection of the revenue.

The Import Tariff in its classified form is arranged under six headings:

Class I.—Duty free goods—contains agricultural implements, books, bullion, coins, medals, packing materials, plants, samples, scientific instruments, travellers' baggage, &c.

Class II.—Being goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent, comprises various raw materials, together with grain, seeds, beans and pulses, flour and meal, hides and skins, horns and hoofs, kerosene and mineral oils; metals in pig, sheet, bar, &c.; oil cake, and all manufactures, drugs and medicines; yarns of all kinds; and all unenumerated articles raw or unmanufactured.

Class III.—The goods under this head, which are to pay 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, form the most important class of the tariff. They consist of cotton manufactures of all kinds, cotton and woollen, and cotton and silk mixtures; woollen manufactures of all kinds, and woollen and silk mixtures; linen or flax, mixed with cotton wool, or silk grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.; clothing or wearing apparel, of all sorts, ordinary carpeting, chemicals, dyes, colours, and paints; leather; window glass, plain or colored; metals in pipe, tube, or wire; steel, tin-plates, nickel, silver, copper or other valuable metals; hardware, cutlery, machinery, porcelain, paper, sugar, all qualities, tea; raw silk, and some silk manufactures; soft woods and timber, and all unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

Class IV. comprises goods liable to a duty of ten per cent, and consists of beer and foreign wines, superior carpeting, certain silk manufactures, and clothing made wholly of silk; clocks and watches, in silver; glassware, furniture, leather manufactures, fancy paper, plated ware, pictures, hard woods, various articles of superior make; and all unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

Class V. consists of goods liable to twenty per cent duty. These are articles of luxury, such as amber, coral, jade, ivory, birds' nests, tortoise shell, embroidery, furs, musk, jewelry, precious stones, velvet, waxes either gold or gilt, creams, tobacco, spirits and liquors, &c.

Class VI. being prohibited goods, consists of adulterated goods or medicines, arms and munitions of war (except when imported under permit), counterfeit coins, and opium (except medicinal opium).

All native produce, except the tree list, consisting of refined gold and silver, bullion, gold and silver coins, pearls, samples and travellers' luggage, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. The exportation of red gingeng is prohibited.

The above *ad valorem* tariff is to be converted into specific rates as soon as possible by the authorities of the two countries.

Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver yen.

THE INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES

The subjoined admirable letter, which clearly speaks for itself, and which may be clearly applied to the administration of the laws in this colony, more especially, in the minor courts, recently appeared in the Sydney *Morning Herald* above the nom de plume "Scrutator."

Inequality in the administration of the laws is a reproach to the civilization of a country. In this colony it is our boast that British laws and British justice are the foundation of our system of jurisprudence; and with this reflection we are too apt to console ourselves, while crying evils demand attention and amendment. It is true that the purity and integrity of our judicial system is maintained unimpaired, and will probably compare favourably with those of other countries; but purity and integrity upon the part of judges does not necessarily exclude inequality in the administration of laws. It has long been a matter of observation, as well amongst legal practitioners in the criminal courts as among the public generally, and especially the criminal portion of this community, that the sentences which offenders receive depend, not altogether upon the magnitude of the offence, but also very largely upon the particular judges who may happen to try the case. Thus, if a judge is the presiding judge, everybody knows that a prisoner who has pleaded guilty, or been found guilty by a jury, will not be sentenced to above 12 or 18 months while it is equally certain that if Mr. Justice Bland had been presiding he would have given from three to five years. Now, how are we far from complaining that judges should have discretion in the appointment of punishments? So long as the magnitude of offences is

the same class or description varies so much as it does, it is necessary that the power of varying the punishment in proportion should be entrusted to the judges who try them. But it is not necessary that judges should be left without any other guide or limitation than their own inclination. In civil matters many things are left in the discretion of the judge, but this has never been supposed to mean that the judge decides them arbitrarily, according to his inclination. Rules and principles are agreed upon among the judges, or established by precedent, from which no judge would feel at liberty to depart. Indeed, it has been laid down that legal discretion is the exercise of a sound judgment according to rules and principles of law. And if this be so in civil matters, is it not much more important that it should be so in criminal matters? It is thought that the decision of cases in equity should depend upon the conscience of a Chancellor, which may vary in different cases, just as the length of their feet varies, and equity lawyers have repudiated such a change as degrading to the character of the Court; but if this be so in respect of pounds, shillings, and pence, or the rights affecting a piece of land, is not the same principle more strongly applicable when the liberty of a man is at stake? The inequality of the sentences given by different judges was evidently considered by the framers of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and a system of minimum punishments was arrived at as a remedy. It may well be doubted whether anything will be gained in the direction of equality of sentences by this system, while it is certain that there is much disadvantage attending it. The experiment of fixing a minimum punishment has been already tried for many years in the case of forgery and uttering of forged notes, for which no less sentence than two years could be imposed. It would be interesting to know how many forgers have served sentences of less than two years for their offences. It was by no means unusual to hear certain judges tell the prisoners that the lowest punishment the law allowed for this offence was two years' imprisonment, but if at the end of 12 months their conduct in gaol appeared to be satisfactory, a remission would be recommended; in some cases the period has been reduced to six months, and in others to three. The enactment has thus been rendered little better than a sham. Experience has already shown that the sentence course is pursued with respect to minimum punishments in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but even if the law were to be carried out strictly, there would still be a latitude so great that the inequality of sentences for crimes of the same magnitude would be practically untouched. For offences punishable with five years' penal servitude, which means in effect five years' imprisonment with hard labour, not less than one year's imprisonment can be assigned; but if Judge A habitually gives one year for offences such as Mr. Justice B would always punish with three years, does not the punishment depend as much as ever upon the accident of who may be the judge, and are not common sense, common fairness, and common justice thereby set at defiance? Minimum punishments, therefore, do not meet the evils complained of, but they are damaging to the interests of justice in more ways than one. When by the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act an offence is made liable to penal servitude for life, no sentence less than seven years can be given; when liable to 14, 10, or seven years' penal servitude, no less sentence can be given than five, four, or three years respectively; except that in the two latter cases sentences of not less than three or two years' imprisonment respectively may be substituted for penal servitude, and for offences punishable with five years' penal servitude imprisonment for not less than one year may be substituted. Now, in looking at the category of offences liable under the Act to one, or other of the punishments above-mentioned, it will be evident that there may, in very many of them, be mitigating circumstances, which would render even the minimum punishment wholly disproportionate to the criminality or moral turpitude of the case. The judge must nevertheless pass the sentence, but in doing so he often proclaims it a sham by stating that he will recommend a reduction to the Executive. This is not calculated to inspire respect towards our laws, but rather to exhibit them to the public as harsh and severe; imposing punishment which ought not to be carried out. But even this is not the worst. Jurors are led to look upon themselves as protectors of the public against harsh laws. When to this is added the principle that a prisoner is always entitled to the benefit of doubt, and when both these levers are ably aided by a powerful advocate for the defence, the probability of a correct verdict may be fairly estimated, bearing in mind that one dissonant on the jury will secure the prisoner against conviction. Moreover, if a juror be satisfied that a prisoner's guilt is proved, but sees that the lowest punishment the law allows is greatly in excess of the merits of the case, he sometimes almost invariably, and it may be feared that he too often has regard rather to what appears to him to be the interests of humanity than even to the solemn oath which he has taken, to give a true verdict according to the evidence. A double injury is thus done. Violence is done to the conscience of the persons who break the oath, and the criminal, with others of his class, is led to hope that the law may, on other occasions also, be broken with impunity.

Maximum punishments are not intended to be inflicted in ordinary cases, because if a case be of the most aggravated character, a sentence of higher punishment can be given. The minimum punishment is, therefore, intended for cases of aggravated offences, as the minimum punishment is for the most mitigated. Any judge who is fit to occupy the bench is capable of determining whether a case of crime is an ordinary average case, or whether there are aggravating or mitigating circumstances involved in or attending it. It is not upon such questions as these that much difference of opinion would be found among the judges. The true source of the inequality of sentences is the effect of the same magnitude of the offence, which should be indicated upon the average punishment which should be inflicted for an ordinary average offence of each class, without any special aggravating or mitigating circumstances. In some such cases certain judges are in the habit of giving very much heavier sentences than others do; and this is a logical consequence the inequality is equally great where the cases are aggravated or mitigated. Let an average sentence in each class or description of offence be fixed, and the inequality of punishments for offences of the same magnitude would, as far as is practicable, be under the circumstances, be a thing of the past.

But how can such average sentences be fixed? In either of two ways. By the Legislature, fixing such average sentences, as well as the maximum sentence in each case, by arrangement among the judges, if they were empowered to meet (either the judges of the Supreme Court, or the judges of all Courts holding pleas of indictable offences), and fix such average punishment by a majority. There would be in either case an authoritative guide which every judge would feel himself bound to follow, and offenders would know that their sentences would not simply be arbitrary, but depending on a fixed and recognized rule, which all judges would endeavour to apply alike, and the shocking anomaly that would be presented by a prisoner's sentence depending upon a mere accident in the way affecting the merits of the case, would be removed.

Intimations.
J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD.
ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAOUADY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES."
FIRE PROOF and COMBINATION SAFES,
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,
MARINE and FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM
CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER BAGS, FUR LINEN BAGS, &c.
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES and SHIRTS.
N E W T O Y S
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FRENCH DRAGS and HONBONS.
A SPECIALITE FOR THE XMAS SEASON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AND PRICES MODERATE.
ALWAYS ON HAND
A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.
THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.
Note the address.
J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [649]

F. VINCENOT
HAS FOR SALE.
FENARD'S BUTTER.
DUTCH CHEESE.
SAUCISSON DE LYONS.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
JAMS and JELLIES.
SECRESTAL BITTERS.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
AMER. PICON BITTERS.
FRENCH CIGARS (Petits Bordeaux).
JOB CIGARETTE PAPER.
ABADIE CIGARETTE PAPER.
EAU DE FLEURS D'ORANGERS.
EXTRAIT D'EUCALYPTINTE.
ANCHOVIES in Salt.
TOMATO SAUCE.
FRENCH BEER (Veltin's).
TUNNY FISH in OIL.
MORTADELLE in Tins.
A.B.C. PATES for Soup.
ASPARAGUS in Tins.
SARDINES in Oil (Petits Dejeuners).
CRISTALIZED FRUIT.
ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE.
NEW SAUER KRAUT.
FRESH HONEY in Bottles.
F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [772]

Today's Advertisements.
UNION LINE.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"VENICE,"
Captain Anello, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1883. [930]

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
DAVIS & D'ANGELO, LESSORS.
FRIDAY EVENING,
THE 14TH DECEMBER.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
AND
DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS
WILL HAVE THE HONOUR OF PRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG
"LA MASCOTTE"
A Comic Opera in three Acts,
By AUDRAN.
Adapted for the Loftus Troupe by
J. CHAS. DAVIS,
from the Translation of Professor ANDREA of the Royal College, Mauritius.
COSTUMES, DESIGNS, STAGE BUSINESS,
plans of scenery, &c., &c., taken from the prompt book used at the original production in Paris.
"LA MASCOTTE."

CAST.
Laurent XVII.—Duke of Mr. JAS. MAAS.
Plombino..... Mr. JEFF. D'ANGLIS.
Pippo—A Shepherd..... Mr. F.W. OAKLAND.
Prince Fritellino..... Mr. F.W. OAKLAND.
Crown Prince of Pisa.....
Rocco—A Farmer..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Macao—An Inn-keeper..... GENTLEMAN.
Parafano—A Sergeant..... Mr. BARTLEY O'BRIEN.
Nico—A Bohemian..... GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
Marco—Ditto..... do.
Giuseppe—A Peasant..... do.
Flaminetta—Laurent's daughter..... Miss MINNIE NORDY.
Bettina—A Country Miss..... Miss VICTORIA GILL.
Gili La Mascotte..... Mr. LOFTUS.
Luigi..... Pages..... Miss FLORENCE CONLITTE.
Carlo..... Miss DOLLY LOFTUS.
Pablo—A Peasant..... Miss MYRA SYDDONS.
Chorus of Peasants, Soldiers, Huntsmen, and Villagers, by
DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS.

ACT I.
ROCCO'S FARM.—(SPRING.)
ACT II.
LAURENT'S PALACE.—(SUMMER.)
ACT III.
THE CAMP OF PRINCE FRITELLINO.—(MID-WINTER.)

AT THE FOOT OF THE APENNINES.
New Scenario, by
M. C. J. BARBER.

ELEGANT COSTUMES
Instrumental Music under the direction of
Prof. WILLIAM BLAKENEY.
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, where seats may be secured.
J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager.
HARTLEY O'BRIEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1883. [917]

Intimations.
VICTORIA REGATTA.
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
14TH AND 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.
PATRON:
His Excellency SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Excellency VICE-ADMIRAL WILLES, C.B., R.N.
His Excellency MAJOR-GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.
THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, KNT
COMMODORE W. H. CUMING, R.N.
THE HON. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.
STEWARDS:
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Colonel WALKER, R.E.
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq., H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.
A. McIVER, Esq., Capt. R. E. TRACY, R.N.
H. E. WOODHOUSE, Esq., Lieut. Col. HORSON, "The Buffs."
D. GILLIES, Esq.,
W. REINERS, Esq.,
COMMITTEE:
T. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman.
E. L. WOODIN, Esq., J. F. HOLME, Esq., "The Buffs."
W. H. F. DABRY, Esq., Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.
A. P. McEWEEN, Esq., H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq.,
J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
H. R. COOMBS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
J. P. McEWEEN, Esq., R.N.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq.,
UMPIRES AND STARTERS:
A. P. McEWEEN, Esq.,
E. L. WOODIN, Esq.,
H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
OREN SAILING BOATS, E. BURNIE, Esq.,
JUDGE OF SAILING RACES:
Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.
FIRST DAY.
FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1883.
1ST RACE.—1 P.M.
"JUNIOR SCULLS" For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance, \$5. Distance, One Mile. Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan.
2ND RACE.—1.30 P.M.
For GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outrigged Boats excluded.
3RD RACE.—2 P.M.
THE "CHAIRMAN'S CUP" For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10.
4TH RACE.—2.30 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALEBOATS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
5TH RACE.—3 P.M.
"GERMAN CUP." To be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.
6TH RACE.—3.30 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and/or GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
7TH RACE.—4 P.M.
"WELSH CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
8TH RACE.—4.30 P.M.
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS' GIGS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
SAILING RACE.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.
SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.
YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.
SECOND DAY.
SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.
1ST RACE.—1 P.M.
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day, and Outrigged Boats excluded.
2ND RACE.—1.30 P.M.
INTERNATIONAL RACE, "Challenge Cup." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. This Cup to be won two consecutive years before being finally held. Entrance, \$10.
3RD RACE.—2 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and/or GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
4TH RACE.—2.30 P.M.
"AMERICAN CUP." To be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.
5TH RACE.—3 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S CUTTERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10; First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. Time allowed for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
6TH RACE.—3.30 P.M.
"LADIES' PURSE." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.
7TH RACE.—4 P.M.
TO BE ROWED IN 5 OR 6-OARED ROYAL NAVAL GIGS OR WHALEBOATS. By Officers of H.M.'s Fleet in Harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. Time for Oars, 5 seconds per Oar.
8TH RACE.—4.30 P.M.
"MILITARY CUP." Presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10. Winner of the Chairman's Cup excluded.
SAILING RACE.
FOR ALL OPEN BOATS. Chinese excluded. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.
YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS UNDER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.
N.B.—Runners for races and 6 (First Day) and 2 (Second Day) will close on Monday, 16th December, at 6 p.m., and must be sent in writing to the Hon. Secretary giving name of boat, colour, number of oars, &c. Boat entries allowed for races, and 6 (First Day) and 2 (Second Day). Entries for the sailing races must be sent to Mr. Tripp.

THE object of this Company is to Purchase and Work the SHERIDAN SILVER MINE, situated in MARSHALL BASIN, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO, U.S.A., distant from Silverton 12 miles, this town being the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, at present the nearest point of railway communication, but the construction of a line to Telluride is contemplated, distant between 4 and 5 miles.
The Sheridan is a well known property, and is one of a group of mines in the above-mentioned district, celebrated for producing ore of high grade and remarkable purity.
The average value of the ore that has been produced and sold since the opening of the mine is—
1st Class, 200 oz. Silver and 21 oz. Gold per ton, equal at \$1.10 per oz. for Silver and \$20 per oz. for Gold to American dollars 270.00 per ton.
2nd Class, 180 oz. Silver and 13/10 oz. Gold per ton, equal at \$1.10 per oz. for Silver and \$20 per oz. for Gold, to American dollars 224.00 per ton.
3rd Class, 120 oz. Silver and 1-1/10 oz. Gold per ton, equal at \$1.10 per oz. for Silver and \$20 per oz. for Gold, to American dollars 154.00 per ton.
The fixed price of the mine is the equivalent of \$1.25, which must be paid before the 15th January next, in order to secure the property, but of this sum the vendors take one-third in fully paid stock of the Company.
It is proposed to provide the Capital required for the purchase and working of the mine by the issue of 3,000 shares, or such portion of this number as may be deemed sufficient, at \$1.00 per share, \$1.00 per share being payable upon application, and the balance on allotment.
Mr. WATERS, the Engineer of the Company, has thoroughly examined the property, and strongly recommends the purchase. He estimates the value of the ore taken out during examination, together with what can be taken out and made ready for transport to smelters before the roads are re-opened in the Spring, at Eighty Thousand Dollars.
The mine has hitherto been worked under a strict lease compelling the Lessee to do a certain quantity of dead work to develop the mine, and restricting them as to the quantity of ore they may take out by "stoping," they paying a royalty to the owners of 30 per cent of the ore extracted, besides bearing the expenses of mining.
The ore taken out during last Autumn and Winter working, realised a profit to the Lessee, after payment of Royalty and expenses, of about \$30,000, their operations being limited to two tunnels; hence it is obvious that when the mine is in full working order by opening more tunnels (which Mr. WATERS is doing), the output can be considerably increased, and it is not an exaggerated estimate to put the yearly profit at 20 to 25 per cent on the capital invested.
Besides ore of high grade, the mine produces a considerable quantity of ore hitherto regarded as "waste," being of too low grade to pay under present circumstances, but which Mr. WATERS has reason to believe can shortly be made profitable by concentration at works lately established in the neighbourhood for the express purpose of working "waste" ore from the mines in Marshall Basin.
There is upon the dump more than 700 tons of "waste," which will become the property of the Company on completion of the purchase.
Mr. WATERS estimates that during the first six months of next year he can take out 400 tons of ore valued at \$90,000, taking 200 oz. of Silver and 14 oz. of Gold per ton, at a total cost of \$40,000, leaving a balance of profit upon the six months working of \$40,000, and in his estimate of expenditure he has included such expenses incidental to the commencement of the Company and extension of the works that will not again appear in the Working Account.
Applications for shares will be received, up to the 30th of December next, by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK and any of its branches in China and Japan and in Hongkong, or by the Secretaries, and receipts will be granted for amount of deposit.
In the event of no allotment being made the deposit will be returned.
Application forms, and Pamphlets containing further particulars regarding the mine, can be obtained at the B.A.N.K. or from the SECRETARIES. [919]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap roots, the natives of the Philippine Islands secure—using anything else for washing their hair, they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this "Shampoo Wash," you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest the falling hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [189]

HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
Capable of Condensing from one thousand to two thousand gallons in 24 hours.
The Best and Cheapest Condensers made.
For Particulars, apply to
FRASER SMITH
17, Victoria Road, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1883.

FOR SALE.
HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
Capable of Condensing from one thousand to two thousand gallons in 24 hours.
The Best and Cheapest Condensers made.
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HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
Capable of Condensing from one thousand to two thousand gallons in 24 hours.
The Best and Cheapest Condensers made.
For Particulars, apply to
FRASER SMITH
17, Victoria Road, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1883.

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FRASER SMITH
17, Victoria Road, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1883.

The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 584.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 430,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 316,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI,
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., Lee Yee Lai, Esq.,
Lo Yee Mook, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 1 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMF & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORRIE & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY.

LOWY BROS., CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

COTTON, DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM.

LIFE BUOYS, COCK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [199]

RODERICK DUH WHISKY.

A FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.

Sole Agent for Hongkong,
C. L. THREVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [172]

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
have received, and have now on view,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of
CHRISTMAS DELICACIES,
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND
FANCY GOODS.

Comprising—
REAL TURTLE SOUP,
SALMON CUTLETS,
KIPPERED SALMON,
HERRINGS AU CITRON,
HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE,
MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE,
FRENCH TRUFFLES,
ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES,
PATE DE FOIE GRAS,
TRUFFLED CHICKENS IN JELLY,
FRENCH TINNED LARKS,
ASSORTED FRENCH PATES,
ASPARAGUS,
PETITS POIS,
CHAMPAGNONS,
PUDDING & SULTANA RAISINS,
FEL FOR MINCEMEAT,
CHRISTMAS HAMS,
CHRISTMAS CAKES,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
RIPE STILTONS,
PORT DU SALUT CHEESE,
GRUYERE CHEESE,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE,
FRENCH PLUMS,
FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
ELVA'S PLUMS,
MUSCATEL RAISINS,
BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS,
BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
BONBONS & DRAJES,
BONBONS FOR XMAS TREES,
FRENCH CHOCOLATES,
FRENCH COCAQUES & CRACKERS,
NEWEST & ENGLISH TOYS,
MECHANICAL TOYS,
ELECTRIC TOYS,
FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS,
OUT-DOOR GAMES,
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS,
JEWEL CASES,
FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES,
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS,
WORK BAGS & BASKETS,
PERFUME CASES,
NEW EMBOSSED STATUARY,
AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
CHINA FIGURES & VASES,
DUPLEX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS,
CHILDREN'S ANNUALS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS,
CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS,
MENU & GUEST CARDS,
OSLER'S ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS.

WARE,
FLOWER BRACKETS & BASKETS,
PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS,
FLOWER STANDS,
TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DESIGNS & SHADES,
A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUNTAIN,
NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES,
SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS,
EPERGNES,
FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS,
NEW CENTRE PIECES,
DESSERT SETS,
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE,
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK CHAMPAGNE,
KRUECK'S PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE,
LEMOINES VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE,
SPARKLING MOSELE,
DRY SHERRIES,
CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES,
AFTER-DINNER PORT,
BURGUINDIES,
HOCKS,
LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES,
LIQUEURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883. [902]

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!!
KOECH & Co.,
Nos. 15 & 17, POTTINGER STREET,
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.

AUTOMATIC WATER FOUNTAINS.
COME AND SEE, AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

THE latest invention of the age, suitable for Parlour, Drawing Room or Conservatory. No Small! No Smoke! No Danger! These WATER FOUNTAINS are the result of a long series of scientific experiments only just arrived at the acme of perfection. The motor power consists of a miniature engine propelled by hot air generated by a spirit lamp. The force of the engine is sufficient to raise a jet of water several feet in the air, being regulated as far as is desired by the raising or lowering of the flame of the lamp. It takes but a few minutes to set the machine in motion. No special attention required, save to trim the lamp, once in 24 hours. The Fountains are of tasteful design and are arranged for the reception of "aquatic plants," or an aquarium, to suit the pleasure of the possessor, and are made as strong and durable as iron, glass, and wood can make them. Will last a lifetime and cannot get out of order. Call and Satisfy Yourself.
KOECH & Co.,
Nos. 15 & 17, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [933]

FOR SALE,
"GOOD" BORDEAUX CLARET \$5.50
WOLKE-SCHLEIDAM SCHNAPPS \$5.00
In Cases of 48 Bottles at \$5.00 per Case.

Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN BITTERS.
Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, and SHOT, &c., &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK in Cases of 4 Dozens, at \$5.50 per Case.

Apply to
F. SCHIFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [802]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH.

ARE NOW SHEWING THEIR NEW SEASON'S GOODS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TARANTULA Spirit Sets in Oak and Walnut, Nickel Mounted and Cut Glass Bottles.
Tarantula Perfume Sets, in Nickel and Gold and Mexican Onyx and Gilt.
Plush and Walnut Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Very Handsome Workley Writing Cabinets, completely fitted.
Vienna Work Baskets and Card Receivers, Satin lined and embroidered.
Powerful Mahogany Gramophones.
Combination Aneroids and Time Pieces.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS:
ALL THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON, INCLUDING,
Boy's Own Annual.
Girl's Own Annual.
Every Boy's Annual.
Every Girl's Annual.
Little Wide awake.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE BOOKS:
Little Ann, illustrated by Kate Greenaway.
From do Nothing Hall to Happy Day Home, illustrated by Miles.
A Small Selection of Magnificently bound Books for Presentation.
Beautifully Bound Church Services, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [160]

W. BREWER.

IS NOW SHEWING.

A VERY Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS, consisting of the NEW VIENNA WICKER WORK GOODS beautifully trimmed and fitted, comprising Large Useful WORKBASKETS in entirely new shapes, lined and fitted. WALL POCKETS & HANDBASKETS trimmed with Chinella Gold Lace & Velvet. A New Stock of LADIES HAND BAGS in Plush, Satin, Russia and Morocco Leathers. The NEW BRASS WARE in a number of useful Articles, Inkstands, Card Trays, Watch Stands, Smokers Sets, Photograph Frames, &c., &c. PLUSH GOODS.—New Designs in Writing Cases, Ladies Companions, fitted, Blotting Books, Photograph Cases, Large Promenade Photo Frames, &c. WOOD GOODS.—Oak Writing Desks, Walnut Writing Desks, Workboxes and Inkstands. LEATHER GOODS.—Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases, Purse, Photo Albums, Writing Cases, Ball Programmes, Indicators, Dressing Cases.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
A VERY FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED.
RUDDY OLD BLOCK!
NEW MECHANICAL TOYS!
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [784]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland" "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JNR. & SOMERVILLE.

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,
"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

XMAS!! XMAS!! XMAS!!
ROSE & CO.
ARE SHOWING TOYS
AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN
FANCY GOODS,
FROM PARIS
EX LAST FRENCH MAIL
81 & 83 QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

SAYLE & CO.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

WE have just received and are now showing the following NEW GOODS:
NEW DESIGNS IN BRUSSELS CARPETS with BORDERS & RUGS to match.
A large and choice assortment of AMSTERDAM and SKIN HEARTH RUGS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.
TRAVELLING RUGS in great variety.
A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
Ebony and Walnut COAL VASES.
Single and Double PERAMBULATORS.
The NEW PATENT AIR LAMPS.
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
FLOORCLOTHS for Halls, Rooms, and Passages.
COCOA MATTINGS, all widths.
COIR MATS.
SAVILE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [790]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRONZES,
JADES, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned will offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st December, 1883, the Sale commencing at 10.30 A.M., pausing at Noon, and resuming at 2 P.M.

A VERY FINE AND EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA WARE, CURIOS, &c.

The same having just arrived in this Colony from the North of China, being a very careful and valuable collection made in Pekin and the Northern Provinces of China, and comprising—

OLD MING LACQUER, OLD PORCELAINS from the MING DYNASTY, the reigns of the Emperors KANG-HI, YUNG-CHUEN, and KIEN-LUNG in FIVE-COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, JARS, DISHES, PLATES, BOWLS, PURE BLACK KANG-HI and BLACK and GOLD KIEN-LUNG VASES, SANG DE BEUF and FRAMBOISE PORCELAINS.

OLD BRONZES, BAMBOO CARVINGS, and a quantity of very fine JADE, OLD PEKIN ENAMELS (CLOISONNE) CURIOS, &c.

And some good specimens of PORCELAINS of more modern manufacture.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the above will be on view on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1883. [915]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in this Colony as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

HECTOR-SAMPSON.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [922]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business at the Port of KUNGHOW as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

R. E. BRUCE.
Kiangchow, 20th November, 1883. [903]

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE we will also carry on the Business of SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS in this Colony.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
General Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [891]

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS at No. 14, YEE WO STREET, East Point. For Particulars, enquire on the Premises.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1883. [914]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Spacious Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

MRS. P. SMITH'S
PRIVATE TIEFFIN ROOMS,
Nos. 8 and 9, BRANFORD ARCADE.

ARRANGEMENTS for BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying on the Premises.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [910]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

ARRANGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Apply to Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLES, GENTLEMEN, OR MARRIED COUPLES.
Apply to No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
near the Victoria Hotel.
Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [952]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 12th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1883. [918]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamship

"MENMUIR,"
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at FOUR P.M.

Parties (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 14th December.

Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [895]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1883. [916]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR VICTORIA B.C.

THE A. J. British Bark

"ALICE MARY,"
Davis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [921]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/5 L. L. American Ship

"ONEIDA,"
Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1883. [905]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "CITY OF PEKING," on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama, and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare. If re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pro-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th. Reservations for Passages will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

For further information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 10A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship the above Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signatures and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883.